

Date: Mon, 24 Oct 94 04:30:30 PDT
From: Ham-Homebrew Mailing List and Newsgroup <ham-homebrew@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Ham-Homebrew-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Ham-Homebrew@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: List
Subject: Ham-Homebrew Digest V94 #313
To: Ham-Homebrew

Ham-Homebrew Digest Mon, 24 Oct 94 Volume 94 : Issue 313

Today's Topics:

 Decoding Digital Data
 FS:44' telescopic mast \$45
 Motorola transistor specs retried.
 Specs of Motorola 9038 & 8925
 SWR between transmitter and amplifier

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Homebrew@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Homebrew-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Homebrew Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-homebrew".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Sun, 23 Oct 1994 21:46:39 GMT
From: starin@netcom.com (Jeffrey Starin)
Subject: Decoding Digital Data

I am wondering if anyone in this newsgroup would know of a method for
capturing digital data in the airwaves and piping it into a computer
Soundblaster card for analysis.

Any help much appreciated.

Please feel free to contact me directly by e-mail, or post here for the
benefit of others who may want to know same.

Thanks
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Jeffrey
{New York}

Date: 23 Oct 1994 17:32:35 -0500
From: krispy@bga.com (Kris Schludermann)
Subject: FS:44' telescopic mast \$45

44 foot hot galvanized steel tubing telescoping mast. can be adjusted in length from 10' to 44'. has 5 sections, each segment has hand clamp and attachment points for 4 guy wires. base segment is 2.25"od top segment is 1.25"od. each segment has provisions for being pinned at max extension.

this is a heavy unit so shipping is likely going to be expensive.
delivery possible in Texas.

kris

Date: Sun, 23 Oct 1994 07:16:56 GMT
From: eccles@alpha.acast.nova.edu (Brian Eccles)
Subject: Motorola transistor specs retrieved.

Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.homebrew
Subject: Re: specs on Motorola transistors (again)
Summary:
Followup-To:
Distribution: usa
Organization: Nova Southeastern University, FL
Keywords:

Ryuji, sorry about the empty article. The numbers look like date-codes.
Is anything else written on the transistors?

Brian WB4EGJ

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Brian Eccles
eccles@alpha.acast.nova.edu

Date: Sun, 23 Oct 1994 05:17:28 GMT
From: eccles@alpha.acast.nova.edu (Brian Eccles)
Subject: Specs of Motorola 9038 & 8925

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Brian Eccles
eccles@alpha.acast.nova.edu

Date: Mon, 17 Oct 1994 19:39:19 GMT
From: tom_taylor@taligent.com (Tom Taylor)
Subject: SWR between transmitter and amplifier

I recently finished building a homebrew two tube 4-400 grounded grid amplifier for 80-10 meters. It works great. However, I didn't build a band-switched tuned input circuit. Without it, the input impedance is approximately 50 ohms... but not exactly. I'm driving the amp with a solid state rig (TS440s). Since the amp doesn't present a perfect match to the transmitter, I use the transmitter's internal tuner to match the transmitter to the amplifier.

Question (not a trick question, I really want to know!): Where does all the reflected power from the transmitter go? Is it radiated from the three foot piece of coax connecting the two pieces of equipment? Or is it heating up some component somewhere?

Thanks,
Tom aa6br

--
Tom Taylor
aa6br

Date: Sun, 23 Oct 1994 16:05:32 GMT
From: kludge@netcom.com (Scott Dorsey)

References<38689f\$mej@sandra.teleport.com>
<1994Oct21.131221.22475@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, <38bv67\$isq@sandra.teleport.com>
Subject: Re: The Little Razor Blade Radio

In article <38bv67\$isq@sandra.teleport.com> burt@teleport.com (Burt Keeble) writes:

>lengthy post deleted to save bandwidth.

>

>I got several pieces of e-mail, and saved Gary's post for further
>experimentation.

>

>Anyone else have any ideas? Or want to talk about powering the thing
>up using lemons for batteries? Or stuff like that?

Yeah, but then you need an amplifying element to power them. I have homebrewed vacuum tubes by taking the envelope off a #47 bulb, adding a wound copper wire for the grid and a piece of metal foil for the plate,

just wrapping the foil around a contact wire. Put the whole thing in a test tube, and used cheap soda glass rod and an oxy-propane torch to seal it, then pumped it down while measuring the transconductance; when the meter won't go any further, the vacuum is as good as you can get it. They always went gassy after a short time, due to the lack of a getter and the fact that the metal-glass seals were extremely poor, but it was a fun experiment. And I did make a couple of radios that worked.

As far as foxhole radios go, Gary's description of how to improve selectivity is a good one. Note also, though, that you can use a fixed capacitance to make a tank circuit with that coil, which will have a better Q than the two coupled coils alone. Take a few microscope slides and stack them up with tinfoil between them... connect the odd sheets of foil together on one side and the even ones on the other. You've got a capacitor. What value? I dunno. Probably your first try at it will result in much too large a value, but borrow a cheap DVM with a capacitance meter and find out. (Yes, you can use the textbook formulae to figure it out, but when you do this you'll find that the edge effects are more significant than you thought, since the glass microscope slide is a fairly thick material, and when you take the edge effects into account, the math gets a bit of a pain).

You can improve sensitivity a little bit by using a detector with a lower dropout voltage. I always had really good luck with copper oxide detectors made out of pieces of old copper roofing, or out of corroded wiring. I had very little luck with the galena/cat whisker detector, although your local rock shop can sell you a piece of galena and it's worth trying. The copper oxide detector is similar... flat plate of copper with an oxide coat, then a sharpened wire contacting it loosely at one point. (Again, you can use the diode function on a cheap DVM to measure how good a diode your device is, if you like to measure things.)

--scott

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"C'est un Nagra. C'est suisse, et tres, tres precis."

End of Ham-Homebrew Digest V94 #313
